

Concerning the rows from 913th to 919th in page 469 of Chapter 15, Grade Ten – World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World,

“Comfort Women, “a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war. “Comfort Women” can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

School textbook is not propaganda advertisement.

Comfort women issue is what news media created.
News media always search for something dramatic for their headlines.

Japanese government in their upper house budget committee answered that “there was no forcible abduction found.”

The fabricated history is spreading, we cannot miss damaged our ancestors’ honor, and we want you to know the fact what the real history is.
What kind of fool General would dedicate the resources to kidnap, guard, transport, and feed 200,000 women, knowing that he is creating yet another war to fight?

A \$30 million US Government Study specifically searched for evidence on Comfort Women allegations.
Please read the IWG report that practically nobody seems to know exists. If you do not have time for the whole report, do a search inside the report for Comfort Women, and carefully read those parts:
<http://www.archives.gov/iwg/reports/final-report-2007.pdf>
<http://www.archives.gov/iwg/reports/final-report-2007.pdf>

There are growing, unsubstantiated questions about whether the Japanese Imperial Army kidnapped 200,000 sex-slaves (Comfort Women) in World War II. Mostly from Korea.

No forcible recruitment was done by Japanese government or Military. But some of the Korean private broker deceived women according to the many news articles at that time.

Comfort women stories in which Koreans are claiming about the Japanese wrong doing is exactly what Korean did during Vietnam war.

Thank you for your time and consideration,

Kazuko Kojima

E-mails identical to or containing portions of the above were submitted by the following individuals:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Junko Shinoda | 42. Keiichi Morita |
| 2. Akeme Burdine | 43. Yukiko Hirano |
| 3. Yasuhiro Yamamoto | 44. Kazuhito Sato |
| 4. Akio Tani | 45. Taiju Sugawara |
| 5. Nao Taniguchi | 46. T. Irie |
| 6. Sakai Yayoi | 47. Kouichi Yoshimura |
| 7. "Ozakiin1974" (name not provided) | 48. Meika Koshi |
| 8. Youko Hirashima | 49. Masanori Fujimoto |
| 9. Sakai Yayoi | 50. Takashi Tsubokura |
| 10. Taiju Sugaawra | 51. Mizuno Eiko |
| 11. Kazunori Izumiyama | 52. Yoshinori Kawamura |
| 12. K. Sadahiro | 53. Yukino |
| 13. Akira Tada | 54. Goro Hanamo |
| 14. Tokuhiko Takemori | 55. Hiroshi Arai |
| 15. Youko Ou | 56. Takako Sakurai |
| 16. Wataru Nakagawa | 57. "midi123456" (name not provided) |
| 17. Taro Yamada | 58. Ikuko Sunada |
| 18. Kenzo Higa | 59. Manabu Tanaka |
| 19. Kouji Ueta | 60. Yui Hachisuka |
| 20. Kazue Mitugashira | 61. Emi Takano |
| 21. "Star K" (name not provided) | 62. Leo Kato |
| 22. Seiko Matsuda | 63. Imai Naomi |
| 23. Mun Mat | 64. Motoaki Ozaki |
| 24. "toiti550" (name not provided) | 65. Tom Ringo |
| 25. Kozo Yamauchi | |
| 26. Masato Yokota | More than 250 others. The CDE |
| 27. Kiyoshi Asai | received a large number of |
| 28. Mieko Matui | duplicative submissions. |
| 29. "y.skiryu0513" (name not provided) | |
| 30. Seiko Ishida | |
| 31. Kinichi Yoshida | |
| 32. Mondo Nakamura | |
| 33. Kouji Ueta | |
| 34. Ami Kobayashi | |
| 35. Yuuma Yamato | |
| 36. S. Oda | |
| 37. Masako Kimura | |
| 38. Hiromasa Nakajima | |
| 39. Sumiko Kobayashi | |
| 40. Taiju Sugawara | |
| 41. Masaru Urata | |

To : The State Board of Education Members,
The History–Social Science Subject Matter Committee of the Instructional Quality
Commission Members

Chapter 15: Grade Ten – World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World
Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools.
Page 469. Lines 913 ~ 919: “Comfort Women,” a euphemism for sexual ~~~ forced
into these situations during Japanese occupation.
My comments are:

The history of comfort women is highly disputed between the nations of S. Korea
and Japan. Many facts have become distorted and exaggerated by anti-Japanese
activists. Reputable South Korean-born professors, Yu-ha Park
(<http://goo.gl/uSWM44>) and C. Sarah Soh (<http://goo.gl/C83b8C>), who interviewed
Korean comfort women and researched the subject in great detail, report that most
Korean comfort women were recruited by civilians, that most worked at civilian-
owned brothels, that many were paid (or their families had been paid), and that the
women could return home when they served a certain number of years or fulfilled
their indenture. Dishonest civilian recruiters deceived the women. The research by
these professors indicate that, in Korea, comfort women were NOT systematically
abducted by Japanese Imperial Army. Some instances of forcible recruitment did
occur in territory Japan occupied during the war, but were committed by rogue
soldiers acting illicitly. Unfortunately, these cases have been inappropriately
generalized to all comfort women. Historically, other nations’ militaries have used
indentured prostitutes, and it is unfair to target just Japan. When only one group is
selectively targeted, it is “profiling” and, thus, wrong.

I humbly request that educators carefully investigate the facts before teaching
inaccurate history in public schools. Historical evidence indicates: In the early 1900s,
many people in Korea and Japan lived in dire poverty. The vast majority of Korean
comfort women had been sent by their parents in exchange for advance payment or
joined on their own, driven by poverty and the patriarchal nature of Korean society,
where daughters were often under-appreciated and given little autonomy. The
brokers who recruited Korean comfort women were civilians, and many were Korean
men; dishonest brokers deceived the women. The Japanese military did NOT
systematically dragoon young Korean girls and women.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Nobuhiko Higuchi

--

Nobuhiko Higuchi

E-mails identical or very similar to the above were submitted by the following individuals:

1. Kanda Kazuya
2. Takafumi Kanno
3. Yuri Okano
4. Hideaki Fujishima
5. Nobu Aoike
6. Yasuto Niimoto
7. Iku Yoshinaga
8. Yoko Takenaka
9. Tomoyuki Sumori
10. Naomi Johnston
11. Asuka Sugano
12. Urata Yoko
13. Mayumi Taniguchi
14. Maki Mashiko
15. Emi Tomogane
16. Ohara Shima
17. Mayumi Suda
18. Asai Yayoi
19. Kazuko Rauschmeier
20. Noriko Chapital
21. Seiichiro Tomita
22. Yumi Ktaguchi
23. Keiko Bowden
24. Aya Kitamura
25. Friberg Sodeyo
26. Worley Michiyo
27. Kazumi Hirayama
28. Hiroyuki Ito
29. Yuko Tom
30. Tsuyoshi Teshirogi
31. Keiko Van Loon